

BY RITCHIE & DUNNAVANT.

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 17, 1857. GOV. WISE'S RESPONSE.

We Jay before our readers a letter from Governor Wise in answer to the interrogatories propounded by some days since. It is a manly, open and fearless exposition of his views upon the questions which have occupied public attention for some time past.— He presents, in strong and forcible language, the erse of the incipient opposition which was brewing against Mr. Buchanan's Administration at the time the opposition before Governor Walker was apointed. He points out how Mr. Hunter became sus eted of affiliation with this opposition. He exams Senator Hunter's letter and gives to it a somethat different construction from that placed upon it howing that by hoping and expecting to support the Administration be, in effect, hopes and exts not to support the opposition, and says that, if pects not to support the opposition, nake to him. We, too, join the Governor in this view and if he is correct in his construction, at once ithdraw any objection, which might have been raised to Mr. Hunter's course upon a different construction of his letter, and unite with his friends in ustaining his re-election. The Governor presents his riews of Governor Walker's conduct, and gives his opinion upon the question whether the Constituon of Kansas should be submitted to the people, for and will be read by all. It is needless, therefore, for us to call further attention to it.

"THE ENQUIRER'S TEST OF DEMOCRACY." Such is the caption of an article in "The South" of yesterday, in which our neighbor ingeniously endeavors to convince his readers, that the "Enquirer" indiscriminately classifies among the enemies of the Administration, all who dare to dissent from the views of the President on any "single point of policy." "The South" most egregiously mistakes our 'test of Democracy." We do not contend that fealthe independent opinions of individuals to the policy of any Administration. But we do maintain, that no Democrat can so far forget his allegiance to the principles of his party, as to deny and attack them, without a forfeiture of his faith. It is contradictory to the teachings of experience not less than to the intellectual organism of man, to expect such an undisturbed unanimity of feeling and exact accordance of sentiment in a political party, as "The South" seems to intimate the "Enquirer" would demand for the preservation of the purity of Democracy. And hence the propriety and the practice of putting forth a new platform at every Convention for the nomination of President. Principles, of course, cannot change.-But their liability to be misinterpreted, and consequently misapplied in their adaptation to measures, renders it important that the party should enter into the contest understandingly, with a programme of policy prescribed. Was not this done at Cincinnati? Did not the Democratic party proclaim to the world the principles to which its candidate should and would conform? And upon the faith of that platform and the pledges then made, was not James Buchanan honored with an almost unanimous support from the Southern States? And now we ask "The South" for an unequivocal answer: Has the Administration departed from that policy, with reference to the pursuance of which, the election of Mr. Buchanen was advocated and effected!-If so, those Democrate who oppose it are entitled to the thanks of the nation for so timely an exercise of their superior patriotism and sagacity. If not, they are recreant to the principles and pledges of their party. It will not be deuied that the slavery question sidency. The Democratic creed, illustrated in the his cratic candidate, was accepted by the country as the best preventive against those that were threatened. The time had come, when abolitionism must be beaten back, and the republic restored to its equilibrium, by an impartial enforcement of the Constitution, or the Union must be divided to save the South. Fremont was defeated, Fillmore was forgotten, and Buchaus a chart, according to which the ship should sail. The Southern people inspected it, and agreed that all of March Mr. Buchanan took the helm; and we hold that those who advocated his election then and oppose him now, must either prove that he has violated his

pledges to the country by deviating from the course marked out for him by the Cincinnati convention, or they must expect to be regarded as factious and disaffected Democrats. We concur with "The South" in the general proposition, that "a difference with the President on a single point of policy does not involve an inevitable and absolute hostility to the Adminis tration." But when that point of policy pertains directly and portentously to the slavery question, we cannot admit that the difference is not seriously significant of something more than a mere friendly remonstrance; and here is the precise point at which "The South" and oarselves meet. Our neighbor denounces Walker as an ingrate and a traitor, who has usurped authority to aid in the advancement of abolitionism With little or no intermission he has been heap ing upon him epithets of invective for months .-He was long ago convinced that Walker had forfeited all claim to the confidence of the Southern people; and each new scene in the drama seems, in itself, to present to him undeniable evidence of the base treachery of the principal actor. And yet, the Administration retains Gov. Walker in office. Now we contend that if Walker has all the while been abusing his prerogatives of office, to further the anti-slavery cause in Kansas, the Administration has been conniving at his nefarious conduct, and should be held responsible. How "The South" can consider Gov. Walker clear ly convicted of the grave charges it has brought

against him, and, at the same time, acquit Mr. Buchananan, is a mystery to us. If one is a traitor, the other has encouraged his treason. And if Mr. Buc hanan's course towards the slave States is the "single point of policy" on which he is to be assailed, would be mere mockery for the same Southern mer who bring against him such a charge, to pretend to support his Administration "in the main." He is either true to the South, or he is not. And as to " single point of policy" on which Southern men may differ from him and still not be hostile to him, it must be some other point than that on which he is now di rectly and indirectly assailed. "The South" is positively assured, beyond the

shadow of a doubt, that Governor Walker has intentionally and illegally favored the abolitionists in Kan sas. Mr. Buchanan has not removed him notwithstanding. Does he not then approve his course?-Most assuredly. And still our neighbor would draw a wide distinction between the two. It is inexplicably inconsistent.

"The South" must remember that we have repeated ly declared, that Democrats may and do disapprove the course of Gov. Walker, and still stand by Mr. Buchanan with unshaken confidence. But when that disapprobation amounts to an absolute assurance the Walker has repeatedly demonstrated his favoritism for the abolitionists in his official acts and by usurpation of authority, we repeat it, we cannot understand how

they can profess friendship for the Administration. "The Enquirer's test of Democracy" is neither more nor less than a conformity to the principles and pledges of the party.

attention to the question, which it almost daily pro pounds, whether a son of Governor Wise is not the it further trouble by stating, explicitly, our views of the obligations of Editors in relation to their contributors. Every Editor knows that he occasionally has to rely upon the assistance of friends to prepare en indebted to the pens of others for occasional of Democratic measures and Democratic men. And we hope, in future, to be aided by others whose powerful minds will give information and instrucon, while they enforce Virginia's time-honored doc rines. We could not expect such aid, if it is known or believed that the name of the author of any arti- of Wythe county, has been elected to the Virginia

pears editorially, it ought to be ascribed to the real | LETTER FROM GOVERNOR WINE. editor-he makes it his by inserting it as his, and becomes responsible for it. We draw this manifest ditinction: When a gentleman is paid for his commu nications, receives a regular salsey for his work, and is regularly employed to write for the paper, he becomes an editor really and strictly, and it would be proper to let his name be known. But, when he is a no manner remunerated, has not the conduct of he paper, does not direct its policy, and does not conred in any manner its management, but simply contributes occasional pieces to aid the Editor as a friend, or to promote the interests of his party, his name ought not to be made known. If we acknowthe rumors were started, it is not my purpose now to discuss. My object is to allay excitement and premarked the rumors were started, it is not my purpose now to discuss. My object is to allay excitement and premarked the rumors were started, it is not my purpose now to discuss. My object is to allay excitement and premarked the rumors were started, it is not my purpose now to discuss. My object is to allay excitement and premarked the rumors were started, it is not my purpose now to discuss. My object is to allay excitement and premarked the rumors were started, it is not my purpose now to discuss. My object is to allay excitement and premarked the rumors were started. Editor of the "Whig" understands the necessity of a rule of this sort as well as any man. He must therefore excuse us for not gratifying him in the present instance by answering either affirmatively or nega-

THE BLUE RIDGE "REPUBLICAN." We are requested to announce, that the publication of this journal (the office of which was burnt a few

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

! [Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1857.

The dispatch of Judge Echol, of Utah, reporting the destruction of three trains of government wagons, (seventy-eight in number,) by the Mormons, was corroborated by advices received yesterday by Secretary! Floyd. There was a faint hope that the report might prove a hoax, as no official dispatch had been received from Col. Johnson. Gov. Floyd is now sa-

ron of Kansas should be submitted to the people, for the loss of the wagons destroyed or the provender the loss of the wagons destroyed or the provender they contained. There was an abundance of supplies of every description to last till October next, and will be read by all. and the trains destroyed constituted only one-sixth and the trains destroyed constituted only observable, part of the whole. The supplies destroyed were such things as could be readily spared or replaced—and there need be no apprehension on that account.

As to danger to the command, I am enabled to say that the force under Col. Johnson (2,000 men) are

that the force under Col. Johnson (2000 men) are perfectly competent to protect themselves, under any and all circumstances, against the Mormons, and that the Department feels not the slightest apprehension on that score. They carry with them everything remains a constant of the second constant of quisite for winter quarters, and can encamp at one spot as well as another if convenient to wood and water. Hence, there need be no alarm as to the safety of the expedition.

In the meantime it should be remembered that

y to party demands an ignominious subserviency of these men were not ordered to Utah to fight the Morthese men were not ordered to Utah to fight the Mormons. The Mormons constitute a portion of our own
population, and an instance had never occurred
where the federal troops had to enforce the loyalty of
a territory. Utah and New Mexico had been constituted a military district exactly as Texas now constitutes one—and these troops were designated for that
district, for the general purposes of the frontier. It, is
doubtless, true that the reported threats of violence
to the federal officers by the Mormons, caused an increase of the force sent, but did not originate the expedition. That would have been sent in the ordinary
routine of business of the War Department. Troops routine of business of the War Department. Troops are also stationed in Texas and New Mexico. The resistance by the Mormons of Col. Johnson's cora-

> ect of his being received as Minister from Nicara gua. To this he, of course, cheerfully consented, and a definite answer was to have been given him on Saturday at 4 o'clock. This answer was called for Saturday at 4 o'clock. This answer was called to by his Secretary of Legation, but not received, the same being postponed till noon to-day, at which hour General Cass assures him the question will be determined one way or the other. For several days back the State Department has been laboriously engaged in examining the question of boundary between Costantial Casses, but an earrfully has the a Rica and Nicaragua, but so carefully has th whole negotiation been carried on, that not even the Costa Rican Minister, Mr. Molina, knows any thing of it. It will, of course, be cause of great offence to him when he ascertains the fact that these boundary questions have been considered and decided by our questions have been considered and decided by durgovernment twithout any consultation with him—How far General Walker's escape may influence the action of our government I am unable to say. The Secretary of State is under the impression that the Cutters sent in pursuit will overhaul him .-In this General Cass will, Lapprehend, be sadly mis-

FROM WASHINGTON. shall have the right of navigation for the export of her produce by river; and the frontier to be settled by her produce by river; and the tronterto be selved by free negotiation between the two governments.

None of the grants or contracts made by Costakica, respecting the Transit Route, are sanctioned or approved by Grent Britain. Lord Napier has advised the Government of Costa Rica not to make any grants or concessions, pending the arrival in Central America of Sir. William One-ly, who is expected fundequately in Washington.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH OF THE NORTH AND WEST.
CINCINATI, Nov. 18.—A special convention of the delegates from the various annual conferences of the Methodist Protestant Church of the North and West has been in session here for several days.
No important action was taken until yesterday, when the following preamble and resolutions were the second of the college of of when the following preamble and resolutions wer

tion that entire freedom of discussion on the subect of slavery cannot be enjoyed in Lynchburg; and whereas we do not feel under obligations to meet our Southern brethren upon any other ground than terms

Southern brettren upon any other ground that terms of equality: therefore

"Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unnecessary for representatives of the North and West to attend the general conference at Lynchburg, with a view to secure redress of the grievances which we suffer."

At the afternoon session a memorial to the general conference was drawn up, which says:

"It is our express desire to pernetuate the union

"It is our earnest desire to perpetuate the union with the General Association, but we must in Christian fairness state that insuperable impediments prevent the continuance of the union; that the traffic in vent the continuates of the union; that the frame is slaves and the voluntary holding of slaves conflict with the rights of humanity, and we regard it as ou bounden duty as ministers and members of the church to oppose the above practice; also, that the word 'white' be struck from the constitution." The memorial was adopted.

The convention will probably adjourn to-day.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ST. JOHNS, Nov. 14.—The steamer Ariel, from southampton, with dates to the 6th inst., passed Cape Race last night, on her way to New York. The news boat arrangement of the associated press, enables us to forward in advance a brief outline of her advices.

The Ariel brings \$400,000 in specie.

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Consols at London closed \$9\frac{1}{2}89\frac{1}{2}.

Manchester advices were unfavorable.

Cotton Market—Sales of the three days at Liverpool 15,500 bales. Prices closed with a declining

Breadstuffe-Wheat closed with an advancing Breadstufie—Wheat closed with an advancing endency. Corn closed with a downward tendency. Rice was firm
The English money market was depressed.
The steamer Niagara arrived out on the 1st.

The Belgian ministry had resigned. health of the King of Prussia was still in The arrangements for the launch of the steame

The arrangements for the launch of the steamer Great Eastern proved a failure.

There is nothing later from India. Delhi was taken by the English, after six days' siege, with a loss of 600 killed and wounded, and 10,000 Sepoys slaugh-MARKETS.—Richardson's circular quotes flour dul

Another letter is drawn from Mr. Hunter by reso lations addressed to him from a Democratic meeting in Rockingham county. The most important question discussed in this letter is, whether the Constitution discussed in this letter is, whether the Constitu-tion to be framed by the Kausas Convention, now in session for that purpose, shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. Mr. Hunter takes the negative of this question and argues it at considerable length. Many of the papers think well of Mr. Hunter's position and his arguments. Per-haps we might, too, if we could comprehend the sub ject as others seem to. But we can see no propriety, reason or justice, in attempting to withhold from the legal voters of Kansae, the exercise of a right purely and exclusively their own. If the Convention frame a Constitution at war with the wishes of the legal vo-

pression of their disapprobation before the Constitu-tion reaches Congress, is in our opinion, violative of republicanism and revolutionary.

Why any Convention of men, met to form a Con-stitution for any people, should be unwilling to sub-mit their work to their constituents for adoption or mit their work to their constituents for adoption or rejection, we cannot see, nuless they think there is no other chance of getting up a fracus in Congress on the sublime subjects of slavery and abolition.

If the legal voters of Kansas have no wish to vote for the rejection or adoption of the Constitution as it comes from the Convention, it must be regarded as comes from the Convention, it must be regarded as satisfactory to them, and in that case, the freedom shriekers and disunionists in Congress and other places, will have a chance of laying up their prepared war speeches and articles, for some other wet day.—The same results would follow if the legal voters were to reject the Constitution, as we cannot see, were to reject the Constitution, as we cannot see, that Congress has any business with it, until the "dear people" decide upon its adaptation to their views and necessities themselves. If Congress were to fume and fight over the Kansas Constitution for eix months, with bowie knives, patriotic speeches, revolvers and walking sticks, and finally admit her into the Union with a Constitution repugnant to the feelings and wishes of the legal voters, it would have but a short run before the people would throw it back into the face of its framers, and substitute it

meent, to gratify idle curiosity. If the article ap sioned by the resignation of Dr. Tate.

To the Editors of the Enquirer: RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 16th, 1857. Gentlemen: "You have seen proper to interrogate me, through the "Enquirer," as to the position I occupy fouching the election of a Senator of the United States; and, believing that they are in good faith, fair and not unfriently, I promptly reply to your

questions as publicly as they are put.

For more than tweive months rumors have been circulated that it was my desire and design to oust Mr. Hunter, if I could from his seat in the Senatof the United States; and my name in that connexion has been bandled about in conversation and by the secretary of the licence which assumed the air of au press, with a licence which assumed the air of au thority. By whom, with what motive, to what end. and to that end I aver, that these rumors are therized by anything said or done by me, that they are without foundation, and I dely the production of the proof or evidence that I have ever expressed or

manifested the imputed desire or design.

After my arduous struggle in 1855 for the salvation of the Democratic party. I fondly hoped to have the sympathy and support of all its sections in Virginia, and to be able to act with all in equal confidence, and to serve all in the office I now till. I regret to say that in this I was disappointed. A short days ago) will be resumed in a short time. The reappearance of the "Republican" will, doubtless, beanxiously awaited by its readers. It is an able paper,
and renders good service to the Democracy. barmony, the contest for the nomination for the Pre-sidency came on early in 1850, and my preference for Mr. Buchanan, entertained for many years, was again made known. I adhered to his nomination, for reasons which now must be too obvious to every candid and conservative patriot and Democrat, to need either argument or excuse. No other nomines of the party could, probably, have been elected. There une party could, probably, have been elected. There was not one of his competitors for whom I would not cheerfully have voted. I had, in fact, aided, among other friends of Mr. Buchanan in 1852, in nominating Mr. Pierce, and in 1845, had intimated my approval of other candidates.—But, having for his eminent abilities and services preferred Mr. Buchanan in 1844, 1848, and 1852, and despining him the only available acadidates. tisfied that these dispatches were sent to "head quarters," but as General Scott is absent from home, they are now lying in New York.

The impression seems to have gone abroad that the loss of these wagons and the supplies they contained, would seriously embarrass the expedition, while the hostile position of the Mormons threatened destruction to the whole command. I am pleased to say this is all an egregious error. I am authorized to state that the expedition will suffer no inconvenience from the loss of the wagons destroyed or the provender. clincinnati, and that majority did not fully represent the constituencies which preferred him. And not withstanding the attempts of those opposed to his nomination, to destroy the prestige of Virginis by attempting to split her delegation in the Convention. nullify a majority by a minority, by districts as well as the State, and to dividing her ount the Old Dominion naught in the nomination count the Old Dominion naught in the nomination her delegation stood firm as it had done at Baltimore in 1852, when thirty-four successive ballots were east for James Buchanan, and the vote of Virginia decided the Convention in his favor. The election cided the Convention in his favor. The election proved how pre-eminently popular he was in this "good old Commonwealth." Thirty thousand majority proclaimed him the choice of Virginia by far more than two-thirds, if not four-fifths of the Democratic voters. A majority of the politicians in place preferred others, but the people preferred him by an overwhelming, almost unanimous voice.

The election was marked by extraordinary manifestations. The confest was: WHETHER SECTIONAL The election was marked by extraordinary main-festations. The contest was: whether sectional-ism, caused by the foreign influence of old England and Canada, operating in the form of Black Republicanism upon New York and the New England States, and upon the lake bor-ders of other States, should invade us fur ther South; or our own nationalism of Demo-CRACT SHOULD DRIVE IT BACK FURTHER NORTH. Pennsylvania decided that issue; but for a time it was extremely doubtful. And in the midst of that

was extremely doubtuit. And in the midst of that doubt there was heard a low muttering in the South of a subduct, but sullen discontent among some few of those who voted even for Mr. Buchanan's election. The feeling, grumbled rather than openly expressed by them, was of a hope that the Black Flag might be raised over us, to rouse mand involves a terrible responsibilty.

The Nicaraguan question has taken a new turn in the last day or two. Mr. Yrisarri, who was here on business with some of his brother diplomats, was requested to stay over a few days, as there was a prosquested to stay over a few days and the few days and the few days are the few days are the few days and the few days are the few days are the clamations of the election. I for one would have waited for no other "overt act" of aggression or oppression; but I was, therefore, the more anxious to secure a Democratic triumph, to prevent revolution and to preserve the Union. This separated me from the extremists South.

tremists South.

I doubt whether they would all have followed me to the lengths I would have gone, had causs for revolution been given; but whilst I was for warding off extreme issues by electing a conservative Democrat who could unite all patriots and save the Union, they, a small and very exclusive clique, were for drivin us upon revolution-reluctantly supported the Demo cratic nomines, and at heart were disappointed at the Democratic triumph which saved us from all "last extremities." The horse and the rider of Black Reublicanism were overthrown, but in the general reolding there was no shout from the hearts of the Exclusive Extremists. They, however honest were sad, and their countenances were dark and dis mal in the midst of general congratulations and smiles that the National Democracy had saved our country

once more from extreme peril.

Soon after the election of President, and during all of last winter and spring, that which was at first s WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.-It has been ascertained whisper became more and more and ible, until it broke was a plot to supplant Mr. Hunter in the Senate by Governor Wise and his friends." Knowing that there was no foundation for this in aught I had said or done or authorized to be said or done, and the hypo-thesis presenting itself that there might be enemies thesis presenting itself that there might be enemies of both Mr. Hunter and myself who were trying to sow tares between us for their own selfish and sinister ends, I still averted my mind from other definite conclusions respecting the authors and the motives of those resports, and continued to remain silent. But the time came for the organization of Mr. Buchanan's cabinet. It was arranged by himself, to his own liking, on this own responsibility, to suit his own confidential relations in office, and was composed of a maintain of Southers may of all sections of Southers dential relations in office, and was composed of a majority of Southern men, of all sections of Southern Democracy, preferring no clique, and of a caste designed to harmonize all elements in the party. North and South, East and West. It was organized on the National platform of the Cincinnsti Convention. As the head and representative of the party, he general ized as well as he could the personel and material of the great Democracy of the United States. This was what a President of the United States should have endeavored to do. It might not please all, individually or sectionally, but it was for all and not for a ally or sectionally, but it was for all and not for a part. And the great mass of the party was well content and kenerally acquiseced in the organization.—But the President had hardly been inaugurated, had but just taken his seat, had said nothing and done nothing, besides his inaugural address and selection of his cabinet, defining or indicating a policy—had not been in office sixty days-not thirty-when Porcupine Opposition raised a quill at every point of policy and at every man of personnel in the Adminis-tration, and the altempt was made to damn the whole Democratic party of the North, and every Southern man who trusted them, with doubt or distrust or outspo-ken denunciation. An uffiliated press was found or ganized from Richmond to New Orleans, which opened its batteries of sweeping, rancorous, and vindictive opposition, denouncing certain members of the cabinet, and especially certain Southern members, misgiving as to the foreign, and exciting suspicion as to the home policy—warning against imaginary evils— doubting the good faith of some friends—disparaging others—not sparing the President himself—and espe-cially demonsing a National Democracy. And all this was begun and published too before Gov. Walker was ever sent to Kansas. We were to be betrayed be-fore we were betrayed! The Northern Democracy were not to be relied on! The President himself was of that Democracy!

of that Democracy!!

Now, gentlemen, prior to the campaign of 1856, there were but two lines of sectional division in the United States—the Mason and Dixon, and the Missouri Compromise lines. They were geographical partly in their character, and were well defined and understood. Many evils growing out of them had been in the past, and could be in the future, guarded against. But, in 1856, another and more ominous lines are disclosed childrenting all others. line was disclosed, obliterating all others. It was not defined upon the earth, but revealing itself by what sailors call a "Sun-Dog" in the East, it awed superstition like an angry comet portending evil, and shot a dull black and white gloom looming through the mists of the Arctic iceberg—striking from over Old England, by the Newfoundland banks, cutting off all New England and New York, and passing mid-off all New England and New York, and passing mid-way through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and, indefinitely, Westward. All North of that line was Black Republican, and all South of it was what

What did this mean? What portend? Why, it MARKETS.—Richardson's circular quotes flour dull and steady. Wheat has declined 2d to 5d. Red Washington's Faroweil Address—to becare of Forwigh and Sectional Strife. The constant Lard is heavy at 68s. Rice is firm. and New York with Old England, and the immediate neighborhood of the Lake border with Canada, had let in the wolf of English feeling and prejudice and social habit and fansticism and influence into our fold against the institutions of the whole United States, as estab-lished by our Constitutions of Government. It is the most insidious fee which has ever invaded our counmost insidious fee which has ever invaded our country. It is English influence, operating socially, undermining our institutions, and threatening our peace and safety, bound up in the cords of our National Union. In this sense it is this nation—this whole nation—our nation against its old enemy—English influence. And who met that influence and backed it from off our nation's soil, past the Mason and Dixon and past the Missouri line, as far North as the NSun Dow'' line, which, divided Mason. same true sort of patriotic Americanism—of Brother Jonathanism—which fought at Erie and Platts-burg and Lundy's Lane, and drove John Bul! protection over our Constitution of Government, over our property of every sort, over good faith among men, over State rights and State equality, over popular

And this is the National Democracy which this Op-And this is the National Demogracy which this op-position, openly developed as early as Aprillast, in the South, assails. If this be stricken down, what have we to rely on or to ally with in the North! And, yet, it was to strike at this—it was to follow up, not to begin the blows, that the momenta Governor was to Kansas and he moved in his office, his sent to Kansas and he moved in his office, his specifics were seized on as a pretext to assail the Northern Democracy and the Administration and its friends. Destroy confidence in these, and then the friends. Destroy confidence in these, and then the riot of ruin would begin. It was then that conservative Democrate began to ask:—Is this opposition or not?—if this be what is called the backing of friends, what is the opposition of fors? Is this Opposition dangerons or not? Whose is it? Who are responsible for it? Who backs it? Whence does it come?—to what tend? It was no time to stop and dally with the minor matter of Mr. Walker's stump speeches—delivered with what motive, to what end—pro or con slavery—with good or bad design, no one could fairly decide, without knowing all the surrounding circumstances and difficulties in which he rounding circumstances and difficulties in which he was involved. He had been a Mississippi Senator. He had been honored and trusted by the South. He had done more for the annexation of Texas than any Southern Senator. He had been Secretary of the Treasury under a Southern President, and had done nore for Free Trade than any man before or sine his time in the cabinet. Surely the President could trust him not to betray the South which he had thus served and which had thus honored and trusted him, and not to betray the North which had borne him.— And he is an able and sagacious man too, whose talents might be trusted to form the best judgment on the spot as to the best and most politic movements. But whether he acted wisely or fool-ishly, sagaciously or had blundered, or his inishly, sagaciously or had blundered, or his in-tentions were good or bad, his acts and motives were nothing, compared with the weightier matters of the country involved in this sudden and insidious opposi tion, which gave no time for developments, or for dispassionate examination and proof, or even for just condemnation of him, if he had done wrong—but condemnation of him, if he had done wrong—but be an a hot and heavy war upon him as a corrupt "satrop," a felon traitor! This could not but reflect upon the Administration and the party which appointed and retained him in place. It was not incensuous to pretend to discriminate between the "President and the Governor of the Territory." "Like man, like master." If he was this criminal, Mr. Buchanan was bound to know it, and if he knew it, he was no better, but rather worse than Governor Walk. was no better, but rather worse than Governor Walk-er. This reasoning this opposition knew would seize on the public mind, and would, if uncontradicted, inair confidence in the Administration. It was making an adverse impression rapidly, when the "Enquirer" interposed with its trenchant pen, as of old, and ar interposed with its frenchant pen, rested the rush of the charge on the National Demo-eracy and its representatives in power. It took up the enquiry: "Is not this rank hostility? Is not this who are to try its fitness and propriety. And, if up on a full and fair examination of his course and con a prepared and premature opposition before the Ad-ministration has begun its course—before it has met duct in Kansas he finds that the Governor has exceed ministration has begun its course—before it has met its first Congress, or sent its first message? What does it mean? Whose is it? Who backs it?" I thank the "Enquirer" for that blow. The shade of the Old Napoleen of the press smiled in his parental hovering over the "Enquirer," when that sturdy blow fell in its stroke for his darling Democracy. In winningst heart I falt right well when that brave my inmost heart I felt right well when that brave blow was struck. It was brave and bold to strike it, for the Public Printing, as well as the Senatorship, was at stake, it seems. The activity in the elections last spring looked not only to the incumbency of Mr. Hunter, but to the incumbency of the "Enquirer" too; and, doubtless, to all the great interests involv-

ed. The "Enquirer," assuredly, has saved the De-mocracy of Virginia from being involved in this Porcupine opposition. All this time, it was not known whether Mr Hunter took any part in this opposition, though many of his most active partizans did; and hence it was suspecthe d that if he was not a participant in it, he was to be the beneficiary of it, if it should succeed. Certain it is that what was at first rumor and surmise about my alleged design to contest with him his seat in the enate, was turned at last into a taunt to me and my Senate, was turned at last into a taunt to me and my friends. "Run, if you dare, you cannot beat Mr. Hunter." It was vain to reply: "I do not desire to beat him." The taunt came back: "You do, or you do not desire to beat him. If you do, we are taking the steps to defeat you; and, if you don't, you will be defeated any how. In either event it will be seemingly any form that he in the content of the way to be the steps to defeat you was the steps to defeat you. You will be defeated any how. In either event it will be seemingly manifest that he is stronger in Virginia than you as It was useless to protest that there was no desire to impair his strength—an issue with him was seemingly prepared to be forced upon me, knowing that he was safe in incumbency, and that there could, perhaps be no issue joined except a personal one. When, be no issue joined except a personal one. When, berefore, my friends demanded of me to meet the lefiance, I positively declined to do so unless Mr. uld avow that he was of this opposition Hunter should ayow that he was of this opposition and backed it, took its responsibility and tendered its issues against the Administration and the National Democracy. I had no issue with him unless he had an issue with them. If he had, I was ready to cross swords with him, not otherwise. was not willing to part from him and yield him ut o the extremists, who were endeavoring to claim his authority, and exclusively to appropriate his re-election to the Senate as a trumph to themselves. He has come out and his letters are open—to the fair interpretation of all.—I think their meaning is: that he does not express any warm or strong confidence in the Adminisation: that he does not wish to be understood a being one of its especial frients or partizans; but, that he does disclaim the opposition to it, by enying that he "hopes and expects to be able to support the Adminis vion in the main." Now, "hope" is made up of de-sire, uffiance and expectation. He desires, then, and tion in the main. And this being so, he cannot, of course, desire or expect the opposition thereto to succeed. Saying that he knows of no practical tests

succeed. Saying that he knows of no practical tests at this time, which will bring him into collision with the Administration, he distinctly disclaims, for aught ne can see at present, both the intent or will and the spirit or purpose of the opposition. He, in a word, is nores responsibility for this opposition, which has risen so suddenly and which is so sweeping in the South. With this declaration of his, so understood, I have It is true that he seems to be opposed to the sub-It is true that he seems to be opposed to the sub-mission of the Constitution of Kansas, by her Con-vention, to the bona fide inhabitants and legal voters of that territory. He takes the ground, that if the people are silent, about the power of the Convention in this respect; that if the Convention was not ex-pressly restrained from proclaiming whatever form they adopt as the Constitution of the State, then they have the power so to proclaim it, and to send it to Congress, without submitting it to the people. I know that there are precedents for this exercise of power by Conventions, but the precedents are in their inception exceptionable cases, and the dectrine which upholds them is, in my humble opinion, anti-Democratic. The true doctrine is, that the powers Democratic. The true doctrine is, and the powers not delegated by the people are reserved to them.—
They may grant such a power to the Convention; but if not granted, it is reserved, that a Constitution, formed and proposed by a Convention, which is but sovereign power, and is the act of humanity, next bighest to that of Deity, in making a being of any sort. The act is no less than to create a sovereignty itself. As a Democratic R-publican, then, I would ginia, without submitting it to the votes of the colonists. But revolution began in that way. There was

no time and no opportunity to poll votes of rebellion, under the domination of British arms. The masses never did make a revolution, never can and never will. A devoted and self sacrificing few must ever take the initiative and lead the first movements of resistance. It required a Patrick Henry to seize the powder of the old magazine, and the Convention of 1776 snataked liberty for the people, rather than a constitution from them. In such times inter arma silent leges. The salus populi was then the plea and the justification. But what does the salus populi call for in piping times of peace, when there are the tempts at the rolls of a Republical content of the salus populi of a Republical content of the salus population of t are none to make us afraid at the polls of a Republic Why a very different rule and order of proceeding, when there is time and place and opportunity of consulting the sovereign people themselves, protected in their assemblies and votes. Accordingly, when Vir-ginia formed a Constitution a second time, in 1829 30, and a third time in 1850'-51, the form adopted by the Convention was in both instances submitted to the legal voters—aye, more, to the new voters created by the new form before itself was adopted. That the last Convention of Virginia, I would have contended as strenuously as I did for any other principle of popular sovereignty or of self-government. There was no such authority delegated by the people to the Convention of Kansas. Yet, if upon precedent, the Convention of Kansas adopts a Republican form of State Gayarnment, and reports it of Congress, without sub-Government, and reports it to Congress, without submitting it to the people, I agree with Mr. Hunter in accepting it and voting to receive Kansas as a State—slave or free—into the Union. And why? Because first. of precedent, and secondly, whether it be accepted or rejected, it has to be submitted or is subject at last, in ei-ther event, to the popular will. If a majority do not ap ther event, to the popular with the analysis of the prove of the Constitution, they may organise another Convention immediately, and adopt any republican form, after they are once a State, without submitting it at all to Congress. The question now is, then, Which is the better policy for the pro slavery party to pursue? to submit the Constitution at once to the people, and have an end of the agitation, or to continue the shrieks for freedom a while longer? If a majority of the legal voters are opposed to the plan burg and Landy's Lane, and drove John Bull back into Canada! That is the cort of Nationality I back into Canada! That is the cort of Nationality I back into Canada! That is the cort of Nationality I back into Canada! That is the cort of Nationality I back into Canada! That is the cort of Nationality I back into Canada! That is the cort of National passions and prejudices—with no ties or associations of their own with slavery, except National—with Fanaticism thundering Church anathemas and excommunication over their heads—they, the Northern Democracy, whether in majorities or the cort of Nationality I back into Canada! That is the cort of Nationality I majority of the legal voters are opposed to the plan of government proposed by the Convention, their volces ought to prevail; a constitutional form ought not be imposed upon them, and canada be but for a statement of the cort of Nationality I be in the cort of Nationality I back into the shrieks for freedom a while longer I far approved to the plan of government proposed by the Convention, their volces ought to prevail; a constitutional form ought not be imposed upon them, and cannot be but for a state of the cort of day, and their sovereign power ought not to be snatched away from them even for a moment. If Convention in Congress should all and and are a Convention in 16 of actual citizens were Free-State men. The plan was concected to frame a pro-slavery Constitution, and by a resolution such as is advocated by Senator the courtoversy will end. If strict impartiality, justice and fairness are observed, the people will not be incensed; but if a minority shall abuse the adventitious advantage of an organized Convention to send the control of the control inceased; but if a minority shall abuse the adventitious advantage of an organized Convention to eand
their Constitution to Congress, without first submitting it to the people, they will be goaded by indignation to acte of violence, they will tear the Constitution into tatters and trample it into the dust, and upbraid the pro slavery party with a willingness and
an attempt to rule per fas aut nefas, and they will
organize more stringently, doubtless against slavery,
than they would ever have done at first. Again:
if the Constitution be submitted to them first,
it must be sabmitted to Congress afterwards, to see
that its provisions are republican, and it must pass in

so or not, we have, as yet, no means of determining—which were no returns—in a word, if this be true, he did right, of course, in disregarding and setting them aside. He usurped no authority, if his report be true, and but did his dury in repudiating FRAUD UPON THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE, and in spurning the insult which demanded that he should give it his official sengtion and countenance. An executive has ficial sanction and countenance. An executive has no judicial or legislative power, and must not dare to usurp either; but it is something more than merely ministerial authority, and has the right of protecting ministerial authority, and has the right of protecting itself from fraud and imposition. The ministerial officer even has that power. Forms were made to preserve the substance of justice and truth, not to aid fraud and imposture, and falsehood and injustice. Slaveholders and the people of slaveholding States are too high in their moral tone, to consent to owe the e-tab-lishment of slavery anywhere to means like these— And yet some of the sublime oppositionists who profess to despise treachery in Gov. Walker, in this age of lawlessness and violence, do not hesitate to array expediency against justice, and to arraign a Governor of a Territory because he dared to refuse to be partycips commiss in what he knew to be a gross and patent fraud! Mr. Hunter, I am sure, will not endorse or countenance such immorality as this. And a difference on the other points, where we do not agree, shall not divide m him. He is eminently right in one particu me from him. He is eminently right in one particular:—that Congress has no right to prescribe the elective franchise for the voters of Kansas on the adoption of their Constitution. The bona fide inhabitants by their Legislature or Convention, must prescribe that for themselves. By this I am far from reflecting upon the Rockingham resolutions; for I understand them to mean and to express the same thing. know not by whom, or where, they were heard not of the meeting before it was held, and the resolutions were published some days before I saw them or knew of them; but judging from themselve them or knew of them; but judging from themselves alone, they seem to me to agree with Mr. Hunter in contravening the ideas which were at first started by his own friends, that only a particular class of voters, at first defined by act of Congress, were to be allowed to decide upon the adoption of the Constitution, if submitted to the people. Mr. Hunter takes ground with the "Enquirer" from the start on that point though I think he had no constitution to the point, though, I think, he had no occasion to take it in combating the Rockingham resolutions which don't controvert it at all, but, on the contrary, con don't control the principle of the Kansas bill itself—that the people must be left to govern themselves, without the intervention of Congress or any other power. When Governor Walker's nomination shall be made to the Senste of the United States, if made at ali, it will go before Mr. Hunter as one of the Senators

ed his authority, has violated his oath of office or his duty in office, or has betrayed the high and sacred trust reposed in him to see the laws, and especially the Kansas bill, faithfully executed, and to see that all the people from all sections were alike, equally and impartially protected—then Mr. Hunter will be reprehensible, indeed, if he does not vote to reject his nomination, and to rebuke the mal-administration. If Governor Walker has really attempted to dictate to and to threaten the Convention or the people of Kansas, in any form or to any extent, he deserves the saverest reprehension. But, before he condemned, he ought to be heard by his judger who are to sit officially upon his acts. If I am not greatly mistaken in the ability and motives of the man, he may be able to show that the very words of his speech, quoted by Mr. Hunter, are capable of a far different meaning, and are anything but unfriendly to the South or to slavery. He may have meant to throw upon Topeka partizans the responsibility of not voting, so that if a pro-slavery Con-titution should be sent to Congress, the plea could not be put up that the people were sot implored to vote and decide the issue for themselves. And, instead of meaning to dictate or to threaten, his very words quoted may have meant simply to remind the Convention that their work was to be submitted to a body-Congres-which had solemnly setted the principles, that the PEOPLE of the Territory were to adopt or reject their civil insti-tutions for themselves, without intervention from any sen, an awkward way of conveying the meaning, a it is so easily misunderstood; but if that turns out to be the true meaning. Mr. Hunter might find he had mistaken a friend or a foe. But surely, it is not expected of Mr. Hunter or myself, at this distance, with total want of correct information, as to his motives or measures, to condemn the Governor of Kansas, with a purpose prepense to r-fl-ct on the Administration and t damuall who honestly doubt and defer judgment to a fair hearing. I know Mr. Walker very well, and have seen his nerve tried. I would prefer that he had acted in his office rather than have made speeches of the stump, but he will in due time-I suppose, merely or I am not informed of his intentions-make his defence, and then we shall know better how to find our verdicts. If he be guilty, as charged strongly in his condemnation. And if I find him void of offence, clear in his office, I will respond "not guilty," without fer, two ror affection, so help me, when I ask for justice, in spite of all political claumor, though I shall stand alone on the panel. I have bee too long tried in my truth to the South, and to shave ry, to fear any false imputation upon my metives, though my judgment in the case may be erroneon when rendered. It is not rendered yet.

So, then, these points being, though material, open, some of them to a fair difference of opinion able to support the Administration in the main, I make necessary with him; and with my understanding of his pedges, I cannot allow my name to distract and divite the Virginia Democracy in opposition to his re-election. I can have no personal issue with Mr. Hunter; our relations have ever been too friendly to admit of any other acts on my part than those of kind admit of any other acts on my part than those of kind ness. It is an eminently able and long-experienced statesms, and cannot be well spared, by the Democracy of the State, as long as he desires and expects to supper the party which it so triumpnantly put into power against the foes of the South. And the South nesds, at this time especially, to be united, and cannot afford a division or immaterial or per sonal issues. Whether there he a disposition to sacrifice a read-like present the second se rifice meer not, I am ready to be made a victim, it it will unte the South, bind to our affection and confidence the true patriots of the North, detend the Constitution and State Rights, preserve the Union,

for the editorials of the Enquirer, nor is the Enquirer responsible for my opinions or course. No paper has been authorized to speak for me on the subject of this etter. I have organized no presses, and I have exacted or asked for no pledges of candidates for seats in the Legislature. Much that I have seen in your paper I do and some things I do not approve. Some of your editorials have rether too reconciled. of your editorials have rather too sweepingly dounced "secessionists" and "fire-exters." You have explained whom you meant, but I wish you nad ca servant himself has ever been denounced. I am ou of those who believe in the rightful remaily of a sep aration from the Confederacy, whonever the exercise of that State right is demanded by good and sufficien cause. And, if the exercise of that right is not peace ably permitted it may be enforced by the appeal to arms. The Farewell Address of Washington is the old, and the Virginia resolutions of '98-'99' are the new testament of my political faith. I will maintain the Union to the last extremity, and fight for it to the last inch of ground left to stand on; but when there i no other alternative but subjugation or dishonor, from either palpable infractions of the Constitution, or from intolerable oppression under its forms, I care not which, I wil, if I must, fight out of the Union, it I can. "If this be treason, make the most of it." Mr. Buchanan and his Administration have my Mr. Buchana and his Administration have my most cordial confidence, and I shall support them so long as they do no more wrong than they have ny set perpetrated. But I will not pledge my support blindly and implicitly, without exception, and I require no such pledge from Mr. Hunter.

In conclusion, let me aver that I do not desire a seat in the Senate of the United States, and if I and

that he and his friends do not desire his to election at my expense, and that in future I may be relieved

coming session, or postpone it to a time nearer the ter-mination of the six years of the present term, it does not become me to speak. They will decide that question in their own way and time without my presuming

to interfere.

Having as fully responded as my severe labors will allow just at this time. I hope to be allowed to work on, undisturbed in fature by any controversy respecting a seat in the Senato of the United States involv ing the name of Yours, truly.

[From the Parkersburg News]

readers will find in another column a letter Our readers will find in another column a letter from Mr. Hunter purporting to be in answer to a request of the Democracy of Rockingham, as to his views on certain resolutions adopted by them, embodying their views on the Kansas imbroglio.

The letter consists mainly of an elaborate argument as to the expediency or power of Congress to require the State Constitution of Kansas to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. On this point we differ materially from the position of Mr. Hunter; and in order to convey our opinion clearly, it will be necessary to state some facts not alluded to by the honorable Senator. It is, of course, well to by the honorable Senator. It is, of course, well known to all that the conflict which has excited the whole country upon the question of slavery in Kansas, has, by the action of the Democratic party, been restricted to the people thereof, to be settled by them alone. Each party was, of course, anxious for success, and very honorable men were found willing to recommend a resort to wire-working (a fashionable name for cheating) to accomplish their aims. It was soon reported that a majority of pro-slavery Democrats had been elected members of the Constitutional Convention, while at the same time the largest continuous.

people of Kansas the right to have such a Constitu-tion as they might wish, and, therefore, passed a re-solution in favor of Courress compelling a vote to be taken, in order that justice might be done. We have seldom, if ever, seen a more crafty or sophistical et

where North and South.

Nationality in opposition to Democracy or State rights, I oppose all that sort of Federal Nationality which would consolidate us into one centralized despotism. I loathe that sort of Nationality which proposes and adopts Compromises of any sort, of the Constitution or for the Constitution. But the

Nationality of Democracy, which supports and defends the Constitution and its strict construction, which maintains State rights and State regular and resemble of the country? Are we not guards the Union and the country, against foreign and domestic fores. I home and cherish and grory integrated the union and domestic fores. I home and cherish and grory integrated which has arisen since Mr. Hunter's letters question which has arisen since Mr. Hunter's letters which have a proposed to the country and cherish and glory into the refuse which has a risen since Mr. Hunter's letters question which has arisen since Mr. Hunter's letters question which has a risen since Mr. Hunter's letters and letters are the proposed of the pr were written! It Gov. Walker did not go behind the returns which he proclaims were "fraudulent and simulated" on their face—and whether they were so or not, we have, as yet, no means of determining—is which were no returns—in a word, if this be true, which were no returns—in a word, if this be true, which were no returns—in a word, if this be true, which were no returns—in a word, if this be true, which were no returns—in a word, if this be true, which were no returns—in a word, if this be true, which were no returns—in a word, if this be true, which were no returns—in a word, if this be true, which were no returns—in a word, if this be true, which were no returns—in a word, if this be true, which were no returns—in a word, if this be true, which were no returns—in a word, if this be true, which were no returns—in a word, if this be true, which were no returns—in a word, if this be true, which were no returns—in a word, if this be true, which were no returns—in a word, if this be true, which were no returns—in a word, if this be true, which were no returns—in a word, if this be true, which were no returns—in a word, if this be true, which were no returns—in a word, if this does not boldly give in his adhesion to the particular true the procession of th and ought not to expect to receive advancement from that party. The fact that he has heretofore depond service will not atone for his flinching now.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

THE UNIVERSITY .- We give place to the following ontradiction from Dr. Maupin Chairman of the facul-y, of the exaggerated rumors of sickness at the Uni-

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, Nov. 11. Exaggerated rumors of sickness at the University naving gone abroad, I deem it proper to say that there is no sufficient foundation for them in fact. The numer of students at present confined to their rooms by ickness does not exceed a dozen, and a majority of these are convalescent. Only one case of serious ill ess now exists among them, and this, it is hoped, will terminate favorably. There is nothing, I am persuaded, in the present state of health of the University, to justify alarm on the part of the parents and friends of the students. S. Maupin. Chairman of the Faculty.

SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY .- In Essex county court, on Thursday last, after a laborious three days' trial of Winter B. Smither, for the murder of ames Clarke, late of Essex county, the Jury took the case, late in the evening, and in a short time re-turned with a verdict of "murder in the second deee." Smither was, thereupon, sentenced to con-ement in the penitentiary for 18 years. Thomas Croxton, Esq., Commonwealth's Attorney, was proce-cuting counsel; and R. L. Montague, James M. Jefand R. L. Montague, James M. Jeffreis and Lewis H. Garnett, Esq., defended the pri-

EXECUTION IN CAROLINE COUNTY .- On Friday, the 6th inst., James Crowley was hung according to sentence, at Bowling Green, Caroline county, Va., for the murder of Houston. The scaffold was erected inside the jail, the same on which one other person had been executed, not long since—a colored boy.— After the prisoner ascended the scaffold, he was asked by the officer of justice if he had anything to say, when he replied, that he "thought it hard to be destroyed by a parcel of menin that way." He refused to be robed as is usual in such cases. He showed no

SIGNOR BLITZ .- The unique entertainments of this mequalled ventrilequist and magician and his learn. ed canary birds are nightly visited by our most re spectable citizens. The Signor will give a grand per rmance this evening and to-morrow afternoon, when all that is amusing will be introduced.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIMSELF .- A negro boy. aged 18 years, belonging to Mr. John McConahan, of Kanawha county, Va., on Tu-sday last, while exam noing a gun to ascertain if it was loaded, put his fool upon the hammer, causing the gun to go off and blow out his brains.

THE DEER HUNTERS .- The usual party of hunters rom Albemarle, who make Crawford's, in Augusta ounty, their head quarters, have been upon their annual deer hunt, since Friday last. The party consists of some forty hunters and fifty odd deer hounds. Up to Wednesday morning last, they had killed twelve deer and one bear. The hunt will break up to-day or to morrow .- | Charlottesville Advocate

A NUT FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS .- John Martin, & ree negro, of this County, has filed a petition in our County Court to be permitted to enslave himself to Mr. Huckstep of this County. John is a sensit! e man. referring a good home as Huckstep's slave, to all the ancied privileges of a freeman in the Northern States or Canada, where the free white laborers as well as the negro men, starve to death in the full enjoyment of the inalienable rights of personal liberty .- | Cha lottesville Advocate.

Assault.—An old man, by the name of Joseph Herndon, had his skull badly broken yesterday morning in an assault made upon him by Andrew J. Shackleford, both citizens of this place. Herndon is alive at the time we write, but his physicians have hope of his recovery, as his brain is severely in jured by the pressure of fragments of his skull. Shack leford was arrested and committed to jail until Saturday to await the issue of Herndon's case.—[Charttescille Advocate.

A HEAVY VERDICT.—Among the many cases de-ided at this term of the Circuit Court was the followng, which we think worthy of record. This was an action of Samuel M. Long vs. Humbert's Executor The plaint of contended that in the life une of Humbert, he (Humbert) had taken plaintiff a bend for double the amount due, and evidence was introduced to sustain the plea. A number of bonds executed by plaintiff and all bearing upon the trans action were also introduced—all of these bonds had been taken up annually by plaintiff and new bondexecuted-it was on the last bond executed that suit was brought. This bond was for about \$1000, and the plant iff contended that the original debt was for about \$1900, and that the \$4000 bond was executed or double the amount due in consideration of for bearance. The case was elaborately argued by in-genious and able counsel, and excited much interest. The jury, after a short retirement, rendered a verdict tor the defendant, which with interest, amounts to aboden, McCue, Fultz and Christian -for defendant Messrs. Stuart, Baldwin and Trout - | Staunton Vin

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA New Onleans, Nov. 13.—The mails per steamship Granada have just arrived. She is still detained as quarantine, paying vellow fever on board. The advices from California are generally unimpor

The news from the mines is of an encouraging description.
The vigilance committee have revoked the penalties attached to the sentences of basishment pronounced

There had been no arrivals from Atlantic ports.
An arrival from the plants confirms the statement heretofore made, that on the 10th or 12th of Sep-tember a train consisting of 100 persons were siam

by the Indians, except a lew children, who were sold to the Mormons. It was generally believed that the Mormons were at the bottom of the affair. An arrival at San Francisco from China erings in

MARRIED, in Hampton, Va, on the 10th November, b he key. E. H. Harlow, JOHN CRITCHER, of West a reland, and LIZZIE, second daughter of Kenno Vhiting, Esq. On Wednesday, the 11th instant, at St.

in Petersourg, by Rev. Wm. II Platt, Mr. POWHATAN WEISIGER, of Richmond, to Miss JOSEPHINE, daugh-ter of John N. White, dec'd. MARRIED, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. J. D. Couling, Mr. JOHN F. CROSTICK of Powhatan County, to use ROSA E., daughter of Archibald Perkinson of Perkinson of

rian Church, (Dr. Hoge 2.) on IUESDAT EVENING, the Ith hist, at 8 o'clock.
Subject: —"THE CHEMISTRY OF THE SUBBRAM"

""" Members can procure their Sosson Tickets at the rooms of the Association.

Tickets of Admission may be procured at Meade & Baker's, Laidley & Robinson's, at the Exchange Motel and principal Bookstores.

Tickets 25 cents. For Schools—8 tickets \$1.

Nov 17—1t

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

bindy and implicitly, without exception, and I replicated by the Executive In conclusion, let me aver that I do not desire a stat in the Senate of the United States, and if I and I would not desire at Mr. Hunter's expense. I trust that he and his friends do not desire his re-election at may expense, and that in future I may be relieved from the penalty of being desined his rival for that place.

Whether the Legislature will make the election this coming session, or postpone it to a time nearer the termination of the six years of the present term, it does not become me to speak. They will decide that question in their own way and time without my presuming to the said convict, that he may be brought to justice.

Justice.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the Le.

by the Governor, GEORGE W. MUNFORD, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Meredith Workman is five feet eleven and a half inches high, (measured without above,) durk hair and blue eyes. Nothing remarkable about his features.

Nov 17—c3w

Nov 17—c3w

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWAAD.

ANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th day of Novers old, six feethigh, of dark brown complexion, very high forchead, is a little inclined to be bald, and is inclined to stoop in the shoulders. Edgar says he was raised in Norfolk county, has worked about Norfolk several years I bought him at the Auction House of Messra, Pulliam & Davis, the 20th of July, 1856. The bill of sale was signed by W. Y. Miliner, for James A. Bilisoly, administrator of G. W. Chambers, decessed. He told one of my negroes he was going to Norfolk county to sell some plunder he he was going to Norfolk county to sell some plunder he ind left there, then go to Richmond, steal his wife, get on a boat about Norfolk and go to a Free State. He can read and write well, and I have no doubt be has provided him self with papers of some kind. He may have purchased the papers of some Free Negro. I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars to any person who will

My Post Office is Laurel, N. C.

AT COST-FOR CASH ONLY-FOR SIXTY
DAYS MORE.

NOT to deceive ANY BODY, but to save our Goods
from the Auction Room, we will continue to sell off
at what they cost (good and bad) for sixty days longer.
Merchants and others, who wish to buy for money, will
do well to examine our stock. do well to examine our stock.

W. P. PERKINS & CO.,
Nov 17

No 141, Eagle Square

BY STATES ARMY OVER-COATS.—500 Eng lish Army Over-Coats of our own importation, direct from Liverpool, to hand this day. We have sold these coats for a number of years, and recommend them as the most comfortable, durable and cheap Over Coat to be found. Those who have been waiting can now be supplied at our usual low prices.

Nov 17

KEEN, BALDWIN & CO

Nov 17

KEEN, BALDWIN & CO

GOODS FOR GENTS' CLOTHING, AT COST

DACK, Blue and Brown French Cloths

Black and Fance Cassimeres and Docskins

Ve'vet, Silk and Wool Vestings

Hoisery, Gloves and Hdk'fs, in great variety
Cotton and Linen Shirtings

Lambs' Wool, Merino and heavy Shaker Shirts

Gentlemen who wish a good article, at importers' prices,
for cash, are invited to give us a call.

Nov 17

W. F. PERKINS & CO., Eagle Square.

Nov 17 W. P. PERKINS & CO., Eagle Square.

Stolen from my passage, on the night of
the 14th instant, one blue cloth Cloak with silver
clasp, marked J. N. G., and two black Hats. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of those articles

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Felegraphed for the Richmond Enquirer. LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 .- The steamer City of Wash ngton has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the An attempt had been made to launch the Leviathan Great Eastern, on the 3d November. She moved several feet when an accident to the machinery put a stop to further operations. Operations cannot be resumed until December. Meantime the vessel is in

danger of settling. The London money market was unfavorably affect. ed by the Niagara's news. Consols on Saturday, 5th inst., reached 904, and afterwards receded. Money was active. The bank continued to lose gold. Apprehensions of a rise of discount to nine per cent. pre-

Cavaignac's funeral was imposing. 15,000 persons of other hearse. All passed off quietly. There was no address at the tomb. The City of Washington brings 11,000 pounds in spe-tie. Bigland, Athayer & Co.'s circular reports flour as dull at a decline of eixpence to one shilling; other

say flour is dull and stendy. FROM WASHINGTON CITY. FROM WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Government is of opinion that the baggage lost by the trains en route for Utah, will not embarrase the troops. The report of the massacre of 500 soldiers, near the Missouri river, is not believed at the War Department.

Gov. Walker is expected here on Saturday next. It is understood that the Nicaraguan treaty was igned to day, by Mr. Yrisarri and our government. signed to-day, by Mr. Yrisarri and our government. It relates to the transit route, designates no company by name, but provides that the rights of that company shall be recognized by Nicaragua, as amended last July, meaning Joseph L. White's grant.

A port of entry at each end of the route will be free for all nations. In case of the inability of Nicaragua to preserve the integrity of the compact, the United States is to place a sufficient military force on the Lathmus to protect the route against foreign or dome.

The sloop of war Plymouth is coming up the Pote

Isthmus to protect the route against foreign or do

tic invasion. This trenty is looked upon here, as en-

ADJOURNMENT OF THE KANSAS CONVEN-TION. St Louis, Nov. 16.—The Lecompton correspondent of the Republican, says that the Constitutional Convention adjourned on the 7th inst. The Provisional Government, with Gen. Calhoun as Governor. was formed to go into operation immediately. The Convention passed a separate clause sanctioning slavery, which the correspondent asserts will be the only section submitted to the people. It is thought, he says, to be the design to get the Constitution accepted prior to the assembling of the Territorial Legislature. Gov. Walker had been appealed to to convene an extra session of the Legislature to meet the emergency. The apportionment of the State provides for forty five Representatives and fifteen Sena The apportionment of the State pro-

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, Nov. 16 -- The steamer St. Louis has arrived with the California mails and passengers of the 20th October. She brings home Commodore Mervin, late of the U. S. ship Independence, with a portion of her officers and crew.

Two severe shocks of an earthquake were felt at
San Francisco on the evening of the 19th Oct. P. H. Burnett has been appointed Supreme Justice of California, in place of Mr. Murray, deceased.

Business was unusually duil. The receipts of gold

dust were satisfactory. GEN. WALKER GONE TO GREYTOWN. MOBILE, Nov. 16 -Walker's "emigrationists" sailed on Saturday for Greytown. The Fashion was heavily freighted and obtained clearance as a Greytown packet.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16 .- Gilbert Cassard, an extensive pork packer, died on Sanday morning of apo-plexy. He was 75 years of age. BALTIMORE, Nov. 16 - Frour is steady; sales

of State brands at \$5; Howard street and Ohio 5 25; Wheat-large supply: prime lots are firmer; sales of common and lower good to prime red at 115a118c; white 125aa145c. Corn is steady; yellow 72a74; white NEW YORK, Nov. 16 - Flour is firm; Ohio

\$5 40a5 85. Wheat is unsettled. Corn has advanced; sales at 80a81c. Stocks are active and higher; Vir-

COMMERCIAL RECORD. RICHMOND MARKETS, NOV. 17, 1857.

RICHMOND MARKETS, NOV. 17, 1857

TOBACCO—Leg. 96 50 to 7 50 for commen; good Luge
8 25 to 9 50; leat 9 to 9 50 for interior; shipping, 13 to 15;
FLOU —We note an improvement in Flour, and quote
Superfine at \$6, to shippers from Basin bank
WHEAT—1 30 for prime red, 140 for prime white, \$\mathbb{S}\$
CORN is ateany at 70 a 75 cents in small lots,
BACON—Battimore new Sides 15a15 1 2c; do. Shoulders
1344 c; new Hams 1445 c.
CATS—We still quote 36a35 cts. per bushel.
HAY—Sales from store \$\frac{1}{2}\text{let} = \text{cut} = \text{cut} = \text{CATS}

COTEE—We quote Kio 11; to 12 cts; Laguayra 14
cts (Jawa 17; cts; Mocha 18 cts.
SUGAKS.—Market active, with improved demand.—
Raw Sugars: New Orieans, and Cuun 6fa9; c; Porto
Rico 8a9;c. Reinied Sugars; Loaf 13 cents; Crushed
and Powdered 12 cents; A. Ceffee 12c; B. Coffee 11 C.
Coffee 11c.

Caffor He.
LIQUORS.—Brandy, Otard, Dupuy & Co., \$3@5.00 \$\frac{2}{2}\$ gallon; A. Seignette, \$2.25@1.50; Sazerac, \$3.25@4.50; Hennessey, \$5.35@5.00; Feach, scarce at \$1.25@2; Virginta Apple, 56.25c; do. old, 75c, \$41.50; Northern, do., 55@15c; Imitation, 45@47% cents. Res.—New England, 55@52 cents for mixed; 55% for pure, Grs.—Holland, 1.20@1.75.

52 cents for mixed; 55% for pure. Grx.—Holland, 1.20% 1.75.
WHISKEY.—We quote 23% a 26 cts per gallon for Richmond recribed. Cincinnati 3: a 34 cts.
GUNPOWDER.—Dupont's and Hazard's Sporting, F FF and FFF \$6.25; Blasting \$3.75 % keg, wholesale price.—Retail price F FF and FFF \$6.75; Blasting \$1.25.
FLETITIZEZAS—Peruvian Guana Sonad2 per ton, very scarce: We quote Mexican \$20a25 per ton, according to quality. De Berg's Manipulated Guano \$50; Recse's do \$53; De Berg's Super Phosphate Lime \$40 per ton, PLASTER—Lump \$1a4; Northern Ground \$73 a 8; Claiberne's Ground \$8 50 per ton; Calcined, \$2 374a2 50 per toll Stock of Lump very light
RYE.—Improved a little—we quote 75@50 cts. \$2 bushel. TEAS—Imperial and Gunpowder, 55@\$1 20.
LIME.—Last sales at \$1.15 from vessel. \$1.33@1.37% from store. None arriving and stock light.
GRASS SEEDS.—Clover Seed \$73@8.00, according to quantity and quality. Thiosthy \$4@4.50. Orchard and Randall Grass 20a2.50 per bushel. The season for sowing is over and quotations nominal.
COAL—White and Red Ath Authrache Coal accepts for the season for sowing is over

COAL.—White and ited Ash Anthracite Coal, egg size for family use, \$5.59 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; Schuylkill White Ash, lump, \$6.50@\$7 per ton; Lehigh Lump, for foundries, \$7.50. The above are retail prices.

COKE.—For city consumption \$5.25 per cart load of 25 bushels, for soft lump; soft hall \$4.75. Hard lump and hall

\$4.15. Hard lump and hall \$4.15. Hard lump and hall \$4.15. BUTTER.—We quote Mountain 17@25; Goshen 23@26c.; Common 12@125c.; The market is better supplied. FISH.—\$4.66.6 for No. 1 Nova Scotia Cut Herrings. No Forth Carolina in market. Mackana.—No. 3 \$49.0@3 75. No. 1, in kits, \$2.25. We note to sale of a cargo of Hallfax, and the first of th

LARD.—Prime new Lard in bbls. 16@16% cts; kegs none; palls 18% cts; lo Briggs' Lard in Market. Williams & Bros. City Refined 16@-6%. Stock light.
FEATHERS.—Stock light. Demand light. Sales at 48@

FEATHERS.—Stork light. Demand light. Sales at 48@ 90c., as in quality an quantity.

ROSIN.—\$1 70@1 1: \$P\$ bid.

LEAD.—Pg 6%@7. Far 7@7%.

POTATOES.—we quote Northern Mercers \$1 50 \$P\$ bushed: Seed \$1 25.

RICE.—5%@6 cents as to quality and quantity.

SALTETRE.—10 cts. \$P\$.

SENACA ROOT.—55 cts.

STAYES.—Good oak for floutbarrels we quote at \$5@3 50 \$P\$ thousand, and in demand.

STAVES.—Good oak for flour barres we quote at \$8@\$ 50 \$ thousand, and in demand. STARCH.—Prime Corn 74@Sects. CEMENT.—James River \$1 70@\$1.75 \@ bbl. River \$1 70@\$1.75. Hoffman \$1 70@1. Lawance \$1 70@\$1.75. Lawance

BEESWAX -226,30 cevts P D. in demans BROMS - \$26,31 according to quality. COTTON YARNS, &c. Cotton Yarns 276,80 cts., Cotton Cordage 22 cts.; Seine Twine 27 cts.; Carpet Warp 22 cts., Wrapping Twine 22 cts., BUCKETS, &c. -Painted Buckets, \$2 P dozen: three hoop painted Pails, \$3 P dozen. Heavy Cedar Tubs, neat, \$3 506,\$5 P nest. Heavy Cedar Feed Buckets, \$363 25 P dozen.
NUTS.—Hard shell Almonds 10 to 12 cts. Soft shell 21 to

NUTS.—Hard shell Almonds 10 to 12 cts. Soft shell 21 to 21 cts. Mixed 17 to 18c. Filberts 8 to 19c. Palm nuts 2 to 10c. Coron mix \$5 \$\overline{9}\$ 100.

PEAS.—Clay, \$1 50 \$\overline{9}\$ boxhel.

FRUIT.—The demand is good considering the season is so far advanced. We quote Oranges, in good order, \$4625 \$\overline{9}\$ box. Lemons, \$2 \$\overline{9}\$ 50. Bunch Raisins, \$5 \$\overline{9}\$ box; \$2 50 baif do, \$1 \$\overline{3}\$ to 13 quarter do. Layerx \$5 \$\overline{9}\$ for, \$\overline{9}\$ find frums, 12 \$\overline{9}\$ 12 cots. Dates, \$10 \$\overline{9}\$ currants, 18 to 20 cts. Cranberries 25c \$\overline{9}\$ quit new crop. FLANSEED.—\$1 5050 1 50 \$\overline{9}\$ boxishel.

GINSENG.—We quote crude 4066 15 cts., last sales for small parcels. Larger quantities might bring more.

EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE
On New York and Boston 12 per cent, premium, Baillmore and Pulladelphia 6 to 7 per cent, premium,
CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP. BEEF CATTLE-Are worth \$4 to \$5 by the scales. Su oly moderate.

MUTTON-Are worth \$3 to \$4 50 per head. Extra qua'le

ty would demand a little more. FLOUR.—There was nothing done on early 'Change this morning. The market is heavy, and we now quote Ohio and Haward street super at \$5.121, cash, and duil.

Ohio and Howard street super at \$5.123, cash, and duil. City Mills is held at \$5 per bbl, cash.

WHEAT—The receipts this morning reached 18,000 bus. The narket has declined from the condition of year terday. We note sales of 7,800 bus fair to prime reds sold at from \$1a1 12 to \$1 15 per bus.

COMN—The receipts this morning reached 3,500 bus, and we note sales of 7,800 bus white at 50a50 cts for new, and 65a70 for old; and 1,800 bus white at 50a50 cts for new, and 65a70 for old; and 1,800 bus yellow at 60c for new, and 7474c per bus for old.

OATS—The receipts bridgy reach about 5,700 bus, and we note sales of 4300 bus fair to good Maryland and Pennsylvania at 31a53c per bus.

RYE—There were receipts this morning of about 170 bus Maryland and so d at 80c per bus.

has Maryland and so dat 80e per bus.

COFFEE—Our quotations are, for Rio, common, 9ie;
fair 91; good 91a106; prime to choice 10; all cents. Lagaayra we quote at 13 cents. Java 16a17 cts per lb. The
market is dul.

SUGARS—We, quote Porto Rico at 67 50a8 25 for com-

SUGARS—We quote Porto Rico at \$7 50a8 25 for common to fair; and \$8 50a8 25 for good to prime; \$7 50a 8 25 for greeer's styles Cuba and English Island, and \$6 50a7 25 for refining grades do. The market is quiet.

MOLASSES—Quotations for molasses are sominal. New Orleans at 33a36c; Cuba Muscovado 21a25c; Cuba diayed at 20a23 cents; English Island 24a27 cts. Refined Syrup 49a45 cents. Cuba Muscovado in bbls at 20a28 cts. Porto Rico at 25a28 cents per gallon. The market is dull. PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and firm We quote as follows: Beef—We quote Mess, Baltimora packed, at \$30; and No. 1 Baltimore, \$17 per bbl. Bacom—Shoulders 11a12 cts; Sides 12ja13 cts; Hams Hal5c per lb Pork—Mess, \$21a2; Prime \$17 50a18. As there is no Western packed offering we omit quotations. Lard—We quote offering we omit quotations. Lard—We quote

packed offering we omit quotations. Lard—We quote City in bbls and true 11julli; Refined in kegs 15a15; cts with 10c per lo.
WHISKEY—There is a better demand and we quote

NEW YORK MARKET, Nov a 14. FLOUR is unsettled. Sales of 12,000 bbls. Common ogood State at 54 50a4 90, Ohio at \$5 40a5 85; and South-ra and \$5 10a5 50.

WHEAT— he market is buoyant. Sales of 12,500 bus. Milkwankee Club at \$106.
CORN—The market is firm. Sales of 15,000 bushels mixed at 78 cts.
PORK—The market is quiet and unchanged.
BEEF—The market is quiet.